

National Journal

April 3, 1824...No. 21.

[EXTRA.]

THE CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION, EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings.

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1824—Seventy-ninth day.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1824," reported it with amendments, which were read.

Mr. LOWRIE laid on the table a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, enclosing statements shewing the quantity of land surveyed, the quantity remaining unsold, the estimated quantity to be surveyed in each district, and the amount of money due from individuals, on the 31st December, 1820, and the 30th September, 1821, and 1822, and also the quantity sold, and amount of purchase money under the credit and cash systems respectively, and the quantity relinquished under the act of 1821, with the amount for which it sold.

On motion, by Mr. LOWRIE, *Ordered*, That the letter and statements be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Charles S. Hempstead and others, members of the bar in Missouri, reported a bill to alter the times of holding the District Courts in the District of Missouri; read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. EATON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the petitions of Hezekiah Langley, and of Benj. M. Belt, reported a bill for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt; read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. BARTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Surveyor General's Office, in the territory of Arkansas; read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. BARTON, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the appointment of a Surveyor General of the lands of the United States, for the state of Louisiana, and one Surveyor General of the lands of the United States, for the state of Mississippi, reported it without amendment.

On motion, by Mr. RUGGLES, *Ordered*, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the consideration of the petition of Demas Deming.

On motion, by Mr. NOBLE, *Ordered*, That Demas Deming have leave to withdraw his petition and papers.

Mr. KNIGHT reported, from the Committee, that they this day laid before the President of the United States, the two enrolled bills last reported to have been examined and signed.

Mr. HAYNE presented the remonstrance of Thomas Carr and others, in behalf of the citizens of Georgetown, South-Carolina, against the passage of the bill now before Congress, to increase the duties on imports; read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The bill releasing to John M'Allister, or the legal representatives of John Forbes, a certain tract of land, having been reported by the Committee, correctly engrossed, was read the third time and passed, under the title of "An act releasing to John M'Allister, or the legal representatives of John Forbes, a certain tract of land," and the Secretary ordered to request the concurrence of the House therein.

The bill, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of Don Harpin de la Gautrais;" and the bill, entitled "An act for the relief of Capt. Thomas Staniford," having been reported by the Committee, correctly engrossed, were read the third time, and PASSED.

The bill extending the benefit of copy rights to the authors of paintings and drawings, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to fix the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas, was read the second time.

The resolution authorizing the President of the United States to procure an equestrian portrait of Washington, was read the second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois," was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion of yesterday to direct the Committee on Public Lands, to inquire into the expediency of causing certain swamp lands in Louisiana to be surveyed; ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, by Mr. SMITH, the Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824," together with the amendments reported thereto, by the Committee on Finance; Mr. KING, of Ala. in the chair, and after progress, *Adjourned*.

Thursday, March 25th, 1824—Eightieth day.

On motion, by Mr. JOHNSON, of Ken. *Ordered*, That Wm. Duane have leave to withdraw the documents accompanying his petition relating to suspended items of his account.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, by a resolution of the Senate of the 23d instant, reported a bill to authorize the President to hold a treaty with the Indians owning the country on the south side of Lake Superior, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to certain districts supposed to contain valuable mines of copper; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the House of Representatives, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1824," was twice read by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill for the relief of Col. Wm. Duane; the bill to alter the times of holding the District Court, in the District of Missouri; the bill for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benjamin M. Belt, and the bill to establish a Surveyor General's Office in the Territory of Arkansas, were severally read the second time.

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824," together with the amendments reported thereto by the Committee on Finance—Mr. BELT in the chair; and, on motion to amend the amendment proposed in lines 338 and 339, by striking out the word "and" after "commission," and inserting the words "and agent," after "arbitrator."

It was determined in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 13.

YEAS, 25.—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Benton, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Henry Johnson, Josiah S. Johnson, Kelly, King, of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. M'Ilvain, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Taylor, of Va. Ware.

NAYS, 13.—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clayton, Dickerson, Holmes of Maine, Lowrie, Macon, Noble, Smith, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke. *Adjourned*.

Friday, March 26th, 1824.—Eighty-first day.

On motion, by Mr. NOBLE, to discharge the Committee on Pensions from the consideration of the resolution of the 27th January, instructing said Committee to enquire into the expediency of placing James Morrow upon the pension list; laid on the table.

Mr. VAN DYKE presented the memorial of Anthony C. Cazenove and others, inhabitants of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, remonstrating against a recession of that part of said District to the state of Virginia; read, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill to authorize the President to hold a treaty with the Indians owning the country on the south side of Lake Superior, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to certain districts, supposed to contain valuable mines of copper; was read the second time.

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824," together with the amendments reported thereto by the Committee on Finance—Mr. BELT in the chair; the amendments were amended and agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate as amended; and the amendments were further amended and concurred in; and on the question "Shall the

amendments be engrossed and the bill read a third time, as amended?" It was determined in the affirmative.

The said amendments having been reported by the Committee correctly engrossed, the bill was read the third time as amended.

Resolved, That this bill pass with the amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary request the concurrence of the House therein.

The following written Message was yesterday received from the President of the United States, by Mr. EVERETT, his Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States:

Having stated to Congress, on the 7th of December last, that Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of New-York, was entitled to a larger sum than that reported in his favour by the accounting officers of the Government, and that, in execution of the law of the last session, I had the subject still under consideration, I now communicate to you the result.

On full consideration of the law by which this duty was enjoined on me, and of the report of the Committee, on the basis of which the law was founded, I have thought that I was authorized to adopt the principles laid down in that report in deciding on the sum which should be allowed to him for his services. With this view, and on a comparison of his services with those which were rendered by other disbursing officers, taking into consideration, also, his aid in obtaining loans, I had decided to allow him five per cent. for all sums borrowed and disbursed by him, and of which decision I informed him. Mr. Tompkins has since stated to me, that this allowance will not indemnify him for his advances, loans, expenditures, and losses, in rendering those services, nor place him on the footing of those who loaned money to the Government at that interesting period. He has also expressed a desire that I would submit the subject to the final decision of Congress, which I now do. In adopting this measure, I think proper to add, that I concur fully in the sentiments expressed by the Committee in favour of the very patriotic and valuable services which were rendered by Mr. Tompkins in the late war.

JAMES MONROE.

March 25th, 1824.

The message was read, and laid on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, as amended in Committee of the whole; postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates upon the subject of roads and canals;" postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Tuesday next; also, the bill "for the relief of Charles Gwinn, of Baltimore," and the bill, "to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Benjamin Lincoln and others," and no amendment having been proposed, they were reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of *Thomas Hewes*, made a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Thomas Hewes; read, and ordered to a second reading. *Ordered*, That the report be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred on the 9th instant, reported a bill confirming the acts of James Miller, as governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes; and, the bill was twice read, by unanimous consent.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the whole, the bill "for the relief of Thaddeus Mayhew;" laid on the table; and, the bill further to regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States; laid on the table.

Mr. BENTON submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any legislative act on the part of the Congress of the United States is necessary to enable the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the state of Missouri, who may be entitled to a "common" adjacent to each town or village, to establish the boundaries of such "common," and to make such dispositions thereof as the interest of any such town or village may require.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, presented the memorial of *Thomas Swann and others*, members of the bar in the District of Columbia, praying a change of the terms of the Circuit Court; which was read, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the whole, the bill to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States, to American citizens; laid on the table—

also, the bill for the relief of Ichabod Lord Skinner; laid on the table. *Adjourned*.

Monday, March 29th, 1824—Eighty-second day.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of *Elijah Van Syckel*, reported a bill for the relief of *Elijah Van Syckel*, of Philadelphia; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. BARTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Trustees of the town of St. Charles, in Missouri, reported a bill supplementary to an act of Congress, passed on the 13th day of June, 1812, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri," which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. DICKERSON, from the Joint Library Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Secretary of State of the 2d January last, reported resolutions providing a place of deposit for the portrait of Columbus, and directing the distribution of certain copies of the Declaration of Independence, now in the Department of State; which were read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. M'ILVAINE presented the memorial of *Joshua Brick and others*, of Port Elizabeth, and of *John S. Howell and others*, of Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, severally praying an increase of the duty on imported iron, and on the manufactures thereof; read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The bill for the relief of *Thomas Hewes*, was read a second time.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion of the 26th inst. instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire whether any legislative act is necessary to enable the inhabitants of towns in Missouri, entitled to a common, to establish the boundary thereof, and to dispose of the same, in such manner, as the interests of the towns may require; and agreed thereto.

The bill, entitled "An act for the relief of *Charles Gwinn*, of Baltimore," and the bill, entitled "An act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of *Benjamin Lincoln and others*," having been reported correctly engrossed, were read the third time and PASSED.

On motion, by Mr. BENTON, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the 24th of December, 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States, to American citizens—Mr. ELLIOTT in the chair; postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Wednesday next.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. HENRY JOHNSON asked, and obtained leave, to bring in a bill for the sale of the ware house at the former quarantine ground, near the English Turn, in the state of Louisiana, and for the erection of a dwelling house at the Balize, in said state, for the use of the boarding officer at that place, and for other purposes; read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. BROWN gave notice, that he would ask leave, to-morrow, to bring in a bill to change the terms of the Circuit and District Courts in the state of Ohio, and one of the terms of the Circuit Court in Kentucky.

After consideration of Executive business, *Adjourned*.

Tuesday, March 30th, 1824—Eighty-third day

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ken. gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a joint resolution providing for the purchase of a certain number of the Journals of the old Congress.

Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the bill extending the benefit of copy rights to the authors of paintings or drawings, and the bill, entitled "An act to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States, for the District of Illinois," reported them severally without amendment.

Mr. BARTON communicated a letter from *James Miller and others*, in answer to a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, shewing the necessity of establishing a Surveyor General's Office in the Territory of Arkansas.

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Ordered, that the letter and answer be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. NOBLE presented the petition of *James Lloyd*, late a marine in the service of the United States, praying a pension; read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill supplementary to an act of Congress, passed on the 13th day of June, 1812, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the Territory of Missouri; the bill for the relief of *Elijah Van Syckel*, of Philadelphia; and, the resolutions providing a place of deposit for the portrait of Columbus; and, directing the distribution of certain copies of the Declaration of Independence now in the Department of State; were severally read the second time.

The bill to provide for the sale of the warehouse at the former quarantine ground, near the English Turn, in the state of Louisiana, and for the erection of a dwelling house at the Balize, in said state, for the use of the boarding officer at that place, and for other purposes; was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill, entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved the 3d March, 1823, entitled 'An act for the relief of *John B. Hogan*,'" and the bill, entitled "An act for the relief of *Barbara Palas*," brought up from the House for concurrence, were severally read, and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate proceeded to consider their 4th amendment to the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824," disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and the amendment of said House to their 5th amendment; *Whereupon, Resolved*, That they recede from their said 4th amendment, and that they concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to their said 5th amendment; and, the Secretary was ordered to notify the House of Representatives accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; postponed to, and made the order of the day for, to-morrow.

The bill, entitled "An act for the relief of *Sarah Chitwood*;" postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the United States, together with the amendments reported thereto by the Committee on the Judiciary; and the amendments having been agreed to, the bill was further amended, and laid on the table.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. BROWN asked, and obtained leave, to bring in a bill to change the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in the state of Ohio, and one of the terms of the Circuit Court in Kentucky; read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion, by Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole the bill supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the St. Helena and Jackson Court House Land Districts, together with the amendment reported thereto by the Committee on Public Lands, and Mr. LOWRIE proposed a further amendment to the bill; which was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. VAN DYKE presented the memorial of *Thomas Robinson*, in behalf of himself and others, children of the late General Thomas Robinson, of Delaware, who was one of the sureties of *Sharp Dulany*, formerly Collector of the port of Philadelphia, praying that the estate of his father may be released from the payment of the interest that has accrued on a debt due from said Dulany to the United States; read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 31, 1824.—Eighty-fourth day.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives, to the bill, entitled "An act extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," and concurred therein.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act for the establishment of a turnpike company, in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia;" on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH presented the petition of *Nathaniel Potter* and others recommending to the attention of Congress a new planetarium invented by Theodore Newell, and soliciting for the inventor and invention, such encouragement as they may merit; read, and referred to the Joint Library Committee.

Mr. LLOYD, of Mass. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of *Thomas Shields*, reported a bill for the relief of *Thomas Shields*; read, and ordered to a second reading.

The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, with a statement of the expenditures at the National Armories, and of the arms, &c. made therein; which was read.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. JOHNSON, of Ken. asked, and obtained leave, to bring in a resolution to authorize the purchase of a certain number of the copies of the Journals of Congress, from 1774 to 1778, which was twice read by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. EATON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the petition of *Thomas Swann* and others, reported a bill altering the times of holding the courts in the District of Columbia, which was twice read by unanimous consent; and, on motion by Mr. EATON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration thereof, as in Committee of the whole, and no amendment having been proposed thereto, it was reported to the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?" it was determined in the affirmative; the said bill was reported by the Committee correctly engrossed.

The bill to change the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in the state of Ohio, and one of the terms of the Circuit Court in Kentucky; was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill, entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved the third March, 1823, entitled 'An act for the relief of *John B. Hogan*,'" was read the second time and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The bill, entitled "An act for the relief of *Barbara Paulas*;" was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion, by Mr. LLOYD, of Mass. the Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the whole, the bill confirming certain acts of *James Miller*, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, and no amendment having been proposed, it was reported to the Senate. On the question, "Shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?" it was determined in the affirmative.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the 24th of December, 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States to American citizens—Mr. EATON in the chair; Mr. BARTON proposed an amendment thereto, which was read, and on motion, *Ordered*, That the bill lie on the table, and that the amendment be printed for the use of the Senate. *Adjourned.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[CONTINUED FROM FOLIO 315.]

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to exchange five arpents of land, on the south side of the public lot, in the town of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, for an equal number of arpents on the north side of the same lot, which have been confirmed to the heirs of *Eulogia de Casas*.

On motion of Mr. M'LEAN, of Ohio, *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Greenville, in the County of Derke, to Shanesville, in the County of Mercer, in the State of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. CULPEPER, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing *Benjamin Bird*, of Moore County, in North-Carolina, on the pension roll.

On motion of Mr. OWEN, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to authorize the erection of a national arsenal on the Alabama or Tombigbee rivers, at such point as may be thought most eligible for the defence of that section of the United States.

On motion of Mr. CASSEY, *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering or amending the act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1797, which provides that writs of execution upon

Judgments obtained for the use of the United States, in any of the courts of the United States, in one State, may run and be executed in any other State or Territory of the United States, in such manner that purchasers and others may be furnished with some convenient means of ascertaining the liens or incumbrances created by the judgments or executions; in such cases, upon the property of the defendants.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the justice and expediency of reporting a bill for the relief of Henry Ingraham, survivor of Nathaniel Ingraham and Sons, late Navy Agents at Charleston, in South-Carolina, and their sureties, on the terms proposed by the said Henry Ingraham to the Treasury Department.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, for the year 1824," was read the third time and PASSED.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. CONDUCT reported, that the Committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union in general under consideration, and in particular a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, and had come to no resolution thereon. *Adjourned*.

Thursday, March 25th, 1824.—Eighty-sixth day.

Mr. NEWTON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida; read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. FORSYTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which had been referred, at the present session, sundry memorials upon the subject of spoiliations committed on the commerce and navigation of the United States, by French cruisers, between the years 1793 and 1800, made a detailed report thereon; laid on the table.

Mr. ALEXANDER SMYTH, from the joint Library Committee, made unfavourable reports on the cases of Peter Thacher Von and Theodore Newell; which were laid on the table.

The resolution laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. REYNOLDS, was taken up, read, and agreed to.

The resolution laid on the table yesterday, [fol. 315.] by Mr. ALLEN, of Mass. was taken up and read; when a motion was made by Mr. FOOT, of Conn. to lay the same again upon the table; which, being decided in the negative, the question was taken, will the House agree to the resolution? and passed in the affirmative, Yeas 94, Nays 78.

YEAS, 94.—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Mass. Allen, of Ten. Archer, Baylies, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Bassett, Buchanan, Buck, Buckner, Burton, Cady, Cambreleng, Campbell, of S. C. Cary, Clark, Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Conner, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Cuthbert, Day, Durfee, Dwinell, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Penn. Edwards, of N. C. Floyd, Foot, of Conn. Foote, of N. Y. Forsyth, Frost, Gatlin, Gist, Gurley, Herrick, Hogeboom, Hooks, Houston, Jennings, Johnson, of Va. Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Litchfield, Livermore, Locke, McCoy, McKim, McLane, of Del. Mangum, Mallory, Markley, Matson, Metcalfe, Moore, of Ala. Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Plumer, of N. H. Poinsett, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Richards, Saunders, Sandford, Sharpe, Sibley, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Sterling, A. Stevenson, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Geo. Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Tyson, Vance, of N. C. Van Rensselaer, Warfield, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. and Wilson, of S. C.

NAYS, 78.—Adams, Allison, Blair, Brown, Campbell, of Ohio, Cassedy, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Ellis, Findlay, Forward, Garrison, Gazlay Harris, Harvey, Hayden, Hayward, Henry, Heikimer, Isaacs, Jenkins, J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Kreamer, Lawrence, Lincoln Little, Long, McKean, McLean, of Ohio, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Moore, of Ken. Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of Penn. Rich, Rogers, Rose, Ross, Sloan, Arthur Smith, Standefer, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Test, Tod, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of S. C. Udree, Vance, Ohio, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whipple, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wood, Woods, and Wright.

The said 84th rule is in the words following: "That when the House shall be in Committee," &c. [see fol. 160.]

The following bills from the Senate, viz:

1st. A bill, entitled "An act releasing to John M'Allister, or the legal representatives of John Forbes, a certain tract of land." 2d. A bill, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of Don Harpin de la Gautrais," and 3d. A bill entitled "An act for the relief of Captain Thomas Staniford," were respectively read the first and second time, and the first and second were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and the third laid on the table.

Two messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. EVERETT, his Secretary, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

Having stated to Congress, on the 7th of December last, that Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of New-York, was entitled to a larger sum than that reported in his favour by the accounting officers of the Government, and that, in execution of the law of the last session, I had the subject still under consideration, I now communicate to you the result.

On full consideration of the law by which this duty was enjoined on me, and of the report of the committee, on the basis of which the law was founded, I have thought that I was authorized to adopt the principles laid down in that report in deciding on the sum which should be allowed to him for his services. With this view, and on a comparison of his services with those which were rendered by other disbursing officers, taking into consideration, also, his aid in obtaining loans, I had decided to allow him five per cent. for all sums borrowed and disbursed by him, and of which decision I informed him. Mr. Tompkins has since stated to me, that this allowance will not indemnify him for his advances, loans, expenditures, and losses, in rendering those services, nor place

him on the footing of those who loaned money to the government at that interesting period. He has also expressed a desire that I would submit the subject to the final decision of Congress, which I now do. In adopting this measure, I think proper to add, that I concur fully in the sentiments expressed by the committee in favour of the very patriotic and valuable services which were rendered by Mr. Tompkins in the late war.

JAMES MONROE.

March 25, 1824.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th of February, requesting information whether the title of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, to certain sections of land in Ohio, has been purchased for the United States, and if so, to cause a copy of the contract, and of the papers relating thereto, to be laid before the House, I transmit herewith all the documents required.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 25th, 1824.

Ordered, That the said message, &c. be referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wright, Campbell, of Ohio, Buckner, Cook, Hayden, Markley, and Sterling.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. CONDUCT reported, that the Committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union in general under consideration, and in particular a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, and had come to no resolution thereon. *Adjourned*.

Friday, March 26th, 1824.—Eighty-seventh day.

Mr. FORSYTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Jonathan S. Smith, of Philadelphia; read, and laid on the table.

Mr. M'COY, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Abner L. Duncan; also laid on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which were referred bills of the Senate of the following titles, viz: "An act confirming the claims of the heirs of Nicholas Baudin, and the heirs of Joseph Chastang, to certain tracts of land;" "An act confirming the claim of Peter H. Hobart and Lewis Judson, to a certain tract of land," and "An act releasing to John M'Allister, or the legal representatives of John Forbes, a certain tract of land," reported as the opinion of the Committee that the said bills ought not to pass. *Ordered*, That the said bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the relief of Walter S. Chandler and Samuel Ward," made a report thereon adverse to the passage of the said bill. *Ordered*, That said bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was re-committed the bill to repeal an act, approved the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An act for the relief of John B. Hogan," reported the same with an amendment; which was read, amended and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be re-engrossed and read a third time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. COOK, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of vesting in the state of Illinois for the purpose of defraying the expense of opening a canal between the waters of the Illinois river and Lake Michigan, the land that has been reserved from sale by Congress, bordering on the proposed canal.

On motion of Mr. JENNINGS, *Resolved*, That the Committee of the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from New-Castle, in Kentucky, by way of Bethlehem, New-Washington, New-Lexington, to Jackson post office, in Indiana.

Resolved, That the same Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bowling Green, in Kentucky, to Fredonia, in Indiana.

On motion of Mr. METCALFE, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, be instructed to complete the inquiry which was commenced at the last session, (and reported upon in part) into the execution of an act, entitled "An act to abolish the Indian trading establishments," and also, to inquire what was the general average per centum over and above the prime cost and carriage for which the articles of merchandise were sold by the factory agents before the passage of the law aforesaid—the amount of money which ought to have been returned to the government upon the abolition of the establishment—the amount which has actually been paid into the Treasury, together with that which has been secured to be so paid under the provisions of the law for abolishing the said establishment, and if by contrasting the said sums a balance shall be found to be due to the government, what mode can be devised to recover the same from the person or persons withholding it.

On motion of Mr. BARTLEY, *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Medina, in the county of Medina, to Elyria, in the county of Lorain, in the state of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Mount Joy, through Maytown, to Marietta, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Hudson, in Portage county, to Brunswick, in the county of Medina, in the state of Ohio.

Ordered, That the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Staniford, junr." be referred to the Committee of Claims.

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Ordered, That the report of the Committee of Claims, on the case of Wm. B. Boswell, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. CONDUCT reported that the Committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union in general under consideration, and in particular, a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports; and had come to no resolution thereon.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824, were read and committed to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow. Adjourned.

Saturday, March 27th, 1824.—Eighty-eighth day.

Another Member, to wit: from Georgia, EDWARD F. TATNALL, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1824;" and, after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. ANDREW STEVENSON reported, that the Committee had, according to order, had the said amendments under consideration, had made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That said Committee have leave to sit again on said amendments. Adjourned.

Monday, March 29th, 1824.—Eighty-ninth day.

The following petitions and memorials, were presented and referred, viz.

Sundry inhabitants of the state of New-Hampshire;—By Mr. MATSON.

Sundry inhabitants of the towns of Rochester, Farmington, Strafford, and Barnstead, in the county of Strafford and state of New-Hampshire;—By Mr. BARTLETT.

Sundry inhabitants of the counties of Ontario, Yates, Steuben, and Alleghany, in the state of New-York;—By Mr. MARVIN.

Sundry inhabitants of the counties of Lycoming and Bradford, in the state of Pennsylvania, praying respectively for the establishment of post routes;—By Mr. McKEAN.

Sundry inhabitants of the sixth congressional district of the state of Maryland, praying for the aid of the general government in the erection of bridges at places therein mentioned, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States, mail;—By Mr. MITCHELL, of Md.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Zachariah Breaker, of the state of New-Hampshire, praying for an increase of the pension heretofore granted him;—By Mr. BARTLETT.

John P. Williams, guardian to the minor heirs of John Dodge, who died while a soldier in the army of the United States, in the year 1813, praying that the said heirs may be allowed a pension;—By Mr. BRADLEY.

Benj. Latham, praying for a pension in consideration of thirty years services as a soldier in the army of the United States;—By Mr. TAYLOR.

William Sloane, late a soldier in the 14th regiment of the army of the United States;—By Mr. MITCHELL, of Md.

William Brough of Virginia, an officer of militia in the revolutionary war, praying respectively to be placed on the pension list of the United States;—By Mr. NEWTON.

Edward Kean, of the state of Maryland, a revolutionary soldier, praying to be paid a bounty to which he conceives he is entitled under a resolution of the old Congress of 1775;—By Mr. MITCHELL, of Md.

Heronimus Mingus, of the state of Ohio, praying to be allowed and paid arrearages of pension to which he conceives himself entitled;—By Mr. WHITTLESKY.

Ordered, That said petitions be referred to the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. WARFIELD, Ordered, that the petition of William Brauner, heretofore presented on the 30th March, 1792, be referred to the same Committee.

Jacob Schieffelin and Son of New-York, merchants, setting forth that in 1809, a considerable amount of property belonging to them, lying in a port in Holland, was seized by French authorities, transported to the port of Antwerp, and there sold without condemnation, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of France, and praying the interposition of Congress in such manner as to procure them redress for their wrongs;—By Mr. CAMBRELENG.

Anthony Le Courtois, of Charleston, in the state of South-Carolina, setting forth that in 1811, while pursuing a lawful voyage from the United States to Russia, his vessel was captured by a French private armed cruiser, and with her cargo was condemned, by which the petitioner has been reduced to poverty and distress, and praying such relief in the premises as in the wisdom of Congress may seem meet and proper;—By Mr. POINSETT.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Richard Wilcox, of New-York, accompanied by a brief outline of a new system of military and naval tactics, and requesting that the same may be examined by a Committee of this House, and if approved that assistance may be furnished him in carrying the same into effect;—By Mr. CAMBRELENG.

John M. Gamble, a Captain of Marines in the Navy of the United States, stating that while attached to the Frigate Essex, commanded by Capt. Porter cruising in the Pacific Ocean in the late war with Great Britain, he was placed in command of a vessel captured and manned by the Essex, in which vessel he afterwards fell in with and captured a British ship of very superior force, and praying to be allowed prize money for himself and crew for said capture;—By Mr. HOLCOMBE.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

David Carneell, in the state of New-York, a soldier of the Revolution, praying to be placed on the roll of revolutionary pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions;—By Mr. MARTINDALE.

Christopher Hoxie, of the state of New-York, stating that he is the inventor of a method of propelling ships and vessels on the ocean without wind or steam, and praying that a patent may be granted confirming upon him the exclusive benefit of his invention for twenty-eight years;—By Mr. STRONG.

John A. Wilson, of the state of Tennessee, setting forth, that he is imprisoned on a judgment obtained against him at the suit of the United States, and praying to be discharged from confinement, and that further time may be granted him to discharge the debt due to the United States;—By Mr. ISACKS.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A copy of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, "relative to the imposition by Congress of a prohibitory duty on sales at auction;" laid on the table;—By Mr. McKEAN.

Several memorials of divers citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports, so as to afford further protection to the manufacturing interest of the country;—By Mr. MILLER.

A remonstrance of the citizens of Georgetown and its vicinity, in the state of South-Carolina, against the proposed revision of the tariff of duties on imports;—By Mr. GOVAN.

Ordered, That the said memorial and remonstrance be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, to which is committed the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.

John T. Wirt, late captain in the army of the United States, praying to be allowed a credit for two public horses which he delivered to his commanding officer by the order of said officer;—By Mr. MITCHELL of Md.

Daniel Kenner, surviving partner of Kenner and Heath, late rope-makers in the city of Washington, praying to be allowed further compensation for losses sustained by the firm in consequence of the burning of their establishment by the British forces in August, 1814;—By Mr. WARFIELD.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, of Md. Ordered, That the claim of Mary Sears communicated to this House, by the late Commissioner of Claims, be referred to the same Committee.

Sundry inhabitants of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, against the change in the form of the Government of said District, as proposed by the bill pending in this House, to provide for the Government of the District of Columbia; referred to the Committee of the whole House, to which the said bill is committed;—By the SPEAKER.

James Griffith, of the city of Washington, praying a loan of money from the Government of the United States, on the terms mentioned in his petition, to enable him to procure a building in which he proposes to place a museum of natural curiosities and a collection of paintings, &c.—By Mr. TEST; which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. TEST, BUCK, KENT, MERCER, TATNALL, NELSON, and HOLCOMBE.

Divers inhabitants of the city of St. Augustine, and of other parts of the eastern section of the territory of Florida, praying permission to cut a canal through public lands lying between said city and the river St. John's; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands;—By Mr. CALL.

William Card, of the city of New-York, praying that the name of a steam vessel recently purchased by him, may be changed from "William Penn" to "De Witt Clinton;" referred to the Committee on Commerce;—By Mr. TRACY.

Mr. RICH, from the Committee on Claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Charles Wilkins, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs, be discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Moses Cadwell and Demas Deming, and that they be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. CROWNSHIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Sarah O'Conner; laid on the table.

Mr. FULLER, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Barbara Paulas; read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL of Md. Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house on Pools Island, in Chesapeake Bay.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824," and after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. ANDREW STEVENSON reported the agreement of the Committee of the whole to the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth of the said amendments; their agreement to the fifth with an amendment, and their disagreement to the fourth of the said amendments.

The House proceeded to consider the said amendments, and concurred with the Committee of the whole in their agreement to the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth, and in their disagreement to the fourth of the said amendments.

The amendment reported by the Committee of the whole House to the fifth amendment of the Senate, was then read and concurred in; when Mr. HAMILTON moved further to amend the said fifth amendment by appending thereto the following, "And the sum of one thousand dollars for compensation to the agent or attorney, employed by the President of the United States, to arrange the testimony to be adduced to the Commissioners under the convention of Saint Petersburg, for the purpose of ascertaining the average value of the slaves taken by Great Britain at the close of the war; which appointment is to continue until the average value has been fixed and no longer, and the said compensation is not to extend beyond the time the said agent is actually employed." And on the

question to agree to this amendment, it was determined in the negative, yeas 61, nays 113.

YEAS, 61.—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Bradley, Buchanan, Buckner, Burleigh, Cassidy, Crafts, Crowninshield, Cushman, Edwards, Pean. Farrelly, Foot, Conn. Fuller, Garnett, Gist, Govan, Gurley, Hamilton, Hayward, Hemp-hill, Holcombe, Jennings, Johnson, Va. J. T. Johnson, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Lincoln, Livingston, McDuffie, Miller, Moore, Ken. Moore, Ala. Neale, Nelson, Newton, Owen, Patterson, Penn. Patterson, Ohio, Poinsett, Reed, Rich, Rives, Rogers, Saunders, Sloan, Wm. Smith, Spence, A. Steven-son, Tod, Tomlinson, Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Warfield, Wayne, Whittle-sey, James Wilson, Wilson, S. C. and Wood.

NAYS, 113.—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Alexander, Va. Alexander, Tenn. Allen, Tenn. Archer, Baylies, Barbor, Conn. Bartley, Blair, Brent, Brown, Buck, Burton, Cambreleng, Campbell, Ohio, Carter, Cary, Clark, Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Condict, Conner, Craig, Culpeper, Cuthbert, Day, Durfee, Dwinell, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, N. C. Findlay, Floyd, Forsyth, Frost, Garri-son, Gazlay, Hall, Harris, Harvey, Hayden, Henry, Heikimer, Hogeboom, Hooks, Isacks, Jenkins, F. Johnson, Kidder, Kreamer, Lawrence, Letcher, Litchfield, Livermore, Locke, Long, McArthur, McCoy, McKean, McKim, McLane, Del. Mangum, Markley, Martindale, Matlack, Matson, Metcalfe, Mitchell, Penn. Mitchell, Md. O'Brien, Plumer, N. H. Plumer, Penn. Prince, Rankin, Reynolds, Richards, Rose, Sanford, Scott, Sharpe, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, Spaight, Standefer, Sterling, Storrs, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, Geo. Thompson, Ken. Trimble, Udree, Vance, N. C. Vance, Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Whipple, Whitman, Wick-liffe, Williams, N. Y. Williams, Va. Williams, N. C. Henry Wilson, Wilson, Ohio, Woods, and Wright.

The said fifth amendment of the Senate was then concurred in by the House, as amended, and the clerk ordered to acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of this House on the said amendments.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act to repeal an act approved the 3d March, 1823, entitled 'An act for the relief of John B. Hogan,'" was read the third time and passed. *Adjourned.*

Tuesday, March 30th, 1824.—Ninetieth day.

Mr. KENT, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to which was referred on the 12th January, 1824, a memorial of the Common Council of Alexandria, reported a bill further to amend the charter of the said town of Alexandria; read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. KENT, from the same Committee, to which was referred on the 12th of January, 1824, a memorial of the Corporation of the City of Washington, reported a bill, supplementary to the act, "to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington," passed on the 15th of May, 1820; read twice, and com-mitted to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. KENT, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act, for the establishment of a Turnpike Company, in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Colum-bia," reported the same with amendments, which were read and agreed to by the House. *Ordered,* That the said amendments be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was committed the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty on board the private armed ships of the United States during the late war," reported the same with amendments, which were read and agreed to by the House. *Ordered,* That the said amendments be engrossed, and the bill read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, from the same Committee, to which was referred a message from the President of the United States upon the subject, reported a bill to re-organize and fix the naval establishment of the United States, read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. *Ordered,* That leave be given to withdraw the petition and documents of John King, of Philadelphia.

The bills from the Senate, entitled 1st, "An act for the relief of Charles Gwinn, of Baltimore," 2d, "An act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Ben-jamin Lincoln and others," were read the first and second time, and committed, the 1st to the Committee of Claims, the 2d to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Paul Dudley Sergeant, and John Powel, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act for the relief of Barlava Paulus," was read the third time, and passed, and the clerk ordered to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. CONDUCT reported that the Committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union in general under consideration, particularly a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports; and had come to no resolution thereon.

Three messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. EVERETT, his Secretary, which were read, and are as follows:

I. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of War, together with a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by the neces-sary documents communicating the information heretofore requested by a reso-lution of the House, in relation to the Salt Springs, and Lead and Copper Mines, together with the probable value of each of them, and of the reservations at-tached to each; the extent to which they have been worked, the advantage and

proximity of each to navigable waters, and the origin, nature, and extent of any claim made to them by individuals or companies; which reports contain a full information at present possessed on the subjects of the said resolution, a March 28th, 1824.

JAMES MONROE.

The said message and documents ordered to lie on the table.

II. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th inst. requesting information whether an advance of compensation had been made to any of the commissioners who had been appointed for the examination of titles and claims to land in Florida, and by what authority such advances, if any, had been made, I transmit a report of the Secretary of State, which con-tains the information desired.

JAMES MONROE.

March 30th, 1824.

Said message and accompanying documents ordered to lie on the table.

III. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress certain papers enumerated in a report from the Secre-tary of War, relating to the compact between the United States and the state of Georgia, entered into in the year 1802, whereby the latter ceded to the former a portion of the territory then within its limits on the conditions therein speci-fied. By the 4th article of that compact, it was stipulated that the United States should, at their own expense, extinguish for the use of Georgia, the Indian title to all the lands within the state as soon as it might be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. These papers show the measures adopted by the Exe-cutive of the United States, in fulfilment of the several conditions of the compact from its date to the present time, and particularly the negotiations and treaties with the Indian tribes for the extinguishment of their title, with an estimate of the number of acres purchased, and the sums paid for the lands thus acquired. They show also the state in which this interesting concern now rests with the Cherokees, one of the tribes within the state, and the inability of the executive to make any further movement with this tribe without the special sanction of Congress.

I have full confidence that my predecessors exerted their best endeavours to execute this compact in all its parts, of which, indeed, the sums paid and lands acquired during their respective terms, in fulfilment of its several stipulations, are a full proof. I have also been animated since I came into this office, with the same zeal, from an anxious desire to meet the wishes of the state, and in the hope that by the establishment of those tribes beyond the Mississippi, their im-provement in civilization, their security and happiness would be promoted. By the paper bearing date on the 30th January last, which was communicated to the chiefs of the Cherokee nation in this city, who came to protest against any further appropriations of money for holding treaties with them, the obligation imposed on the United States by the compact with Georgia to extinguish the Indian title to the right of soil, and the incompatibility with our system of their existence as a distinct community within any state, were pressed with the utmost earnestness.

It was proposed to them at the same time to procure and convey to them, territory beyond the Mississippi in exchange for that which they held within the limits of Georgia, or to pay them for it its value in money. To this proposal, their answer which bears date on the 11th February following, gives an unquali-fied refusal. By this it is manifest that at the present time, and in their pre-sent temper, they can be removed only by force, to which, should it be deemed proper, the power of the Executive is incompetent.

I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the United States to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation of the compact, that their titles should be extinguished at the expense of the United States, when it may be done peace-ably and on reasonable conditions, is a full proof that it was the clear and dis-tinct understanding of both parties to it, that the Indians had a right to the territory in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to remove them by force, would in my opinion be unjust. In the future measures to be adopted in regard to the Indians, within our limits, and its consequence within the limits of any state, the United States have duties to per-form, and a character to which they ought not to be indifferent. At an early period their improvement in the arts of civilized life was made an object with the Government, and that has since been persevered in. This policy was dic-tated by motives of humanity to the aborigines of the country, and under a firm conviction that the right to adopt and pursue, was equally applicable to all the tribes within our limits.

My impression is equally strong, that it would promote essentially the secu-rity and happiness of the tribes within our limits, if they could be prevailed on to retire west and north of our states and territories, on lands to be procured for them by the United States, in exchange for those on which they now reside, sur-rounded as they are, and pressed as they will be on every side by the white po-pulation, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them with their kind of govern-ment to sustain order among them. Their interior will be exposed to frequent disturbances, to remedy which the interposition of the United States, will be in-dispensable, and thus their Government will gradually lose its authority until it is annihilated. In this process the moral character of the tribes will also be lost, since the change will be too rapid to admit their improvement in civilization, to enable them to institute and sustain a Government founded on our principles, if such a change were compatible either with the compact with Georgia, or our general system, or to become members of a state, should any state be willing to adopt them in such numbers, regarding the good order, peace and tranquillity of such state.

But all these may be avoided, if these tribes will consent to remove beyond the limits of our present states and territories. Lands equally good, and perhaps more fertile, may be procured for them in those quarters; the relations between the United States and such Indians would still be the same. Considerations of humanity and benevolence which have now great weight, would operate in that

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event with an augmented force, since we should feel sensibly the obligation imposed on us by the accommodation which they thereby afforded us. Placed at ease, as the United States would then be, the improvement of those tribes in civilization, and in all the arts and usages of civilized life, would become the part of a general system which might be adopted on great consideration, and in which every portion of our Union would then take an equal interest. These views have steadily been pursued by the Executive, and the moneys which have been placed at its disposal, have been so applied in the manner best calculated according to its judgment, to produce this desirable result, as will appear by the documents which accompany the report of the Secretary of War.

I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, under a high sense of its importance, and the propriety of an early decision on it. This compact gives a claim to the state which ought to be executed in all its condition with perfect good faith. In doing this, however, it is the duty of the United States to regard its strict import, and to make no sacrifice of their interest, not called for by the compact, nor contemplated by either of the parties when it was entered into; nor to commit any breach of right or of humanity in regard to the Indians, repugnant to the judgment and revolting to the feelings of the whole American people. I submit this subject to your consideration, in full confidence that you will duly weigh the obligations of the compact with Georgia, its import in all its parts, and the extent to which the United States are bound to go under it. I submit it with equal confidence that you will also weigh the nature of the Indian title to territory within the limits of any state, with the stipulations in the several treaties with this tribe respecting territory held by it within the state of Georgia, and decide whether any measure, on the part of Congress, is called for at the present time, and what such measure shall be, if any is deemed expedient.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 30th March, 1824.

Ordered, That said message and documents be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. FORSYTH, CURTISBERT, McDUFFIE, COBB, and LONG.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 31st, 1824.—Ninety-first day.

Ordered, That the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Robert Scott, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Rachael Bell, which was laid on the table.

Mr. KIDDER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made an unfavourable report on the petition of John White, which was also laid on the table.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, from the Committee to which was referred a message from the President of the United States, communicating a report of Engineers, appointed to examine and survey the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, made a detailed report accompanied by a bill appropriating money to assist the states of Kentucky and Ohio, to open a canal around the falls of the river Ohio, at Louisville, in Kentucky, which was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the whole House, to which is committed the bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the petition of Jacob Slough, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

The bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to amend An act, entitled An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia," was read the third time, and passed with amendments, and the Clerk ordered to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the said amendments.

The bill from the Senate, entitled "An act extending the time of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," was read the third time, and passed with amendments, and the Clerk ordered to acquaint the Senate therewith, and ask their concurrence in the amendments to the said bill.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, and after some time spent therein, the SPEAKER resumed the chair, and Mr. CONDUCT reported that the Committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union in general under consideration, and particularly a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, and had come to no resolution thereon. Adjourned.

Documents.

Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who were instructed, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes, adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, &c. &c. made March 23, 1824.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th of January, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act, entitled "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements, passed on the 3d of March, 1819,

REPORT: That they have examined the subject embraced by the resolution, and beg leave to submit the following statement.

The committee have carefully examined the measures which have been adopted, for the disbursement of the annual allowance made by this law, and find them very judicious, and such as are best calculated to effectuate the benevolent designs of the government. Although the reports heretofore made by the Secretary of War, contained the rules by which the sum granted was to be apportioned and paid, the committee annex them to this report, and wish them to be referred to as a part of it. The committee also submit a statement, shewing the different sums paid to the Indian schools which have been organized, and the number of scholars taught at each school.

From this statement it will appear, that twenty-one schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than eight hundred scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

Very comfortable school houses have been erected for the accommodation of the different schools, and, in most cases, convenient dwellings for the teachers.

So far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, the plan of education has been very judicious, and no pains seem to have been spared, to extend to the Indians the full benefit of the law.

All the schools are increasing, and so urgent is the wish of the Indians to have their children educated, that numerous applications are refused, from the limited means which the schools possess. The time of the children is not wholly devoted to their books while at school; the girls are instructed in such arts as are suited to female industry in civilized life, and the boys are required to devote a part of their time, in acquiring the knowledge of husbandry. The advances of male and female, in these branches, are most satisfactory, and have already had no small influence in inducing their parents to become less fond of an erratic life, and more inclined to have fixed residences, and rely, for their support, on the cultivation of the ground. Such has been the effect of the above circumstances, combined with some others, not more influential, that at many of the places where schools have been established, the Indians have already constructed comfortable dwellings, and now cultivate farms of considerable extent. They have become the owners of property necessary to agricultural pursuits, and for the conveniences of life.

The Committee are aware, that very considerable aids have been given by different Christian denominations, all of whom feel a deep interest in the parental views of the Government. But the Committee are well persuaded, that, had the Government afforded no pecuniary aid, very few, if any, of the benefits which have been conferred, would have been experienced by the Indians. The annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars has encouraged the benevolent and pious, in many parts of the country, to form associations, and collect donations, with the view of aiding the humane purposes of the Government. Hundreds of such associations are now in active operation; and they are much cheered in their exertions, by the rapid advances to civilization which the Indians have made.

It requires but little research to convince every candid mind, that the prospect of civilizing our Indians was never so promising, as at this time. Never were means, for the accomplishment of this object, so judiciously devised, and so faithfully applied, as provided in the above act, and the auxiliary aids which it has encouraged. It is believed to be an essential part of any plan for Indian civilization, that, with the rudiments of education, the males should be taught the arts of husbandry, and the females, to perform those domestic duties which peculiarly belong to their stations in civilized life. The attempts which have heretofore been made, many of which have failed, omitted this essential part. Many zealous, but enthusiastic persons, who have been most conspicuous in endeavouring to reclaim the Indians, persuaded themselves to believe, that, to secure this object, it was only necessary to send missionaries among them, to instruct them in the Christian religion. Some of their exertions failed, without producing any salutary effect, because the agents employed were wholly unfitted for the task. Others, though productive of some good effect at first, eventually failed, because to their missionary labours were not added the institutes of education, and instruction in agriculture. These are combined, in the exertions now making; and, from the good which has been done, the most pleasing anticipations of success are confidently cherished. There are many Indian nations,

within our boundaries, who have experienced no aid from these efforts; being restricted in the means, the benefits are, consequently, limited. But the Committee are assured, that the continuation of the appropriation, seconded by the liberal and increasing aids which are afforded, by voluntary contributions, will, gradually, and most effectually, extend the benefits of the law to the remotest tribes, who inhabit our extensive domain. This will be a work of time; and, for its accomplishment, great labour and perseverance will be necessary. The progress, however, of this work, may be more rapid than any can now venture to anticipate. The instruction and civilization of a few enterprising youths, will have an immense influence on the tribes to which they belong. As the means are constantly applied, the numbers reclaimed will increase, and an increase of numbers will ensure, in a geometrical proportion, success for the future. It is difficult to say what may not be accomplished, under such circumstances. No one will be bold enough to denounce him as a visionary enthusiast, who, under such auspices, will look with great confidence to the entire accomplishment of the object.

The civilization of the Indians has been viewed as a work of great national importance, by many whose talents, and public services, have rendered illustrious the annals of our country. This was an object of great solicitude with Washington, and to all who have succeeded him. Prior to the passage of the above law, the attention of Congress was invited to the subject, in almost every annual message from the Executive. If the policy of this measure were considered merely as a question of pecuniary interest, it is believed that but few would hesitate to sanction it. That it inculcates the most friendly disposition, on the part of the Indians, no one, well informed on the subject, will venture to deny.

They understand the motive of the Government, and properly appreciate it. So far as the benefits of this policy are extended, will this feeling be cherished, and it affords the safest guarantee against future wars. To say nothing of the valuable lives which have been lost, in the Indian conflicts we have had, how much treasure has been expended in our defence! More money was expended, in protecting the exposed parts of our country, from Indian depredations, during the late war, than would be required, if judiciously applied, to secure the great plan of Indian civilization.

Shall we, from recent injuries, indulge a spirit of hostility against these unfortunate people? The principles of humanity, and the dignity of our Government, forbid it. There is much in their condition to excite our sympathies, as men, and our protection, as legislators. They have been driven from this wide domain, to a territory far less desirable, and of limited extent. They are constantly receding, as we are advancing.

The Indians are not now, what they once were. They have partaken of our vices, more than our virtues. Such is their condition, at present, that they must be civilized, or exterminated; no other alternative exists. He must be worse than a savage, who can view, with cold indifference, an exterminating policy. All desire their prosperity, and wish to see them brought within the pale of civilization. The means which have been adopted, and of which the law in question is the foundation, seem the most likely to obtain the desired result. They should not, therefore, be abandoned. The passage of this law was called for by many of the people, in the most populous and influential sections of our country. Their wishes were made known in language that evinced a deep interest—an interest not produced by a momentary excitement, but the result of much reflection, and a high sense of moral duty. It may be said, emphatically, that the passage of this law was called for by a religious community. They were convinced of the correctness of the policy, in a political point of view, and, as Christians, they felt the full force of the obligations which duty enjoined. Their zeal was tempered by reason. No fanciful schemes of proselytism seem to have been indulged. They formed a correct estimate of the importance of their undertaking, and pointed to the most judicious means for the accomplishment of their wishes. Since the passage of the law, hundreds, and thousands, have been encouraged to contribute their mite, in aid of the wise policy of the Government. However the various denominations of professing Christians may differ in their creeds, and general doctrines, they all unite in their wishes, that our Indians may become civilized. That this feeling almost universally prevails, has been declared in language too unequivocal to admit of doubt. It has been seen in their words, and in their actions.

The Committee believe, that such demonstrations are not to be regarded lightly; that the National Legislature will treat them

with the highest respect. If a sectarian zeal had had any agency to produce this general interest, it would be less entitled to serious consideration. But such a contracted feeling seems to have had no influence; a more noble and christian motive has been cherished. All unite to second the views of the Government, by ameliorating the condition of our Indians. They are taught the first rudiments of education, the duties which appertain to man as a member of civil society, and his accountability as a moral agent. Repeal this law, and these exertions are not only paralyzed, but destroyed. The Indians will see, in such an act, that we feel less for their prosperity, than our professions have encouraged them to believe; and such an impression cannot fail to produce the most injurious consequences.

From the various lights in which the Committee have viewed the policy of this law, they are convinced that it is founded in justice, and should not be repealed. They, therefore, submit to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the law making an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to the Hon. John McKee.

"In answer to the first part of the enquiry, 'how the appropriation for civilizing the Indians has been applied, and with what effect; and whether, in my opinion, the fund can be withdrawn without injury,' I would respectfully refer you to the reports of this Department, to the House of Representatives, of the 15th January, 1820, 8th February, 1822, and 24th January last. The first of these reports may be found in state papers 1st session 16th Congress, vol. 3. No. 46; the second, in state papers 1st session 17th Congress, vol. 6. No 59; and the latter, having been made during the present session, and printed, it is presumed, is in the possession of each member of the Committee. In answer to the latter part of the inquiry, I have to state, that the societies, in co-operation with whose benevolent efforts the fund referred to has been applied, have made considerable establishments in the Indian country, for the purpose of effecting the object of the appropriation, and incurred heavy expenses, under the expectation of a continuance of the aid which they have received from the Government. The Indians also have become interested in these establishments, and would, no doubt, feel greatly disappointed, if they are not continued. Should the fund, therefore be withdrawn, it is my opinion that the measure would not only be productive of serious loss to these societies, but of the most injurious effects to our Indian relations, and that, both as it regards policy and justice, it would not be advisable to adopt it, at this time.

"I enclose, for your information, a statement, relative to the establishments in the Indian country, for the purposes of civilization, which has been prepared from official documents.

"I have to honour to be, your most obedient servant,

"J. C. CALHOUN."

STATEMENT in relation to Establishments in the Indian country, for the purpose of civilizing the Indians. Names and Sites of Stations, and by whom established. When established. Number of Scholars at last report. Sum annually allowed by the United States for tuition. Number of Missionary family. Whole expense during last year.

Names and Sites of stations.	By whom established.	When established.	No. of scholars.		Sum annually allowed.	No. of missionary family.	Whole expense during last year.
			last year.	present year.			
School at Cornwall, Conn..Am. Bd. of F. Mis. Boston		1817	35	1438	..	.....	.....
Brainard Cherokee nation, Tenn. do.... do.....		1817	84	1200	42	7,632	.....
Elliot, Choctaw Nation.....do.....do.....		1818	80	1200	12	9,735	.....
Newell.....do.....do.....do.....		1821	15	350	..	668	.....
Mayhew.....do.....do.....do.....		1822	66	600	10	13,706	.....
Dwight, Cherokees, Arkansas.....do.....do.....		1820	50	600	9	6,241	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind. & Michi..Baptist Gen. Convention		1820	40	200	10	3,000	.....
Valley Towns, Cherokees, Tenn. do.....do.....		1820	50	500	26	3,000	.....
Tinsawatte.....do.....do.....do.....		1821	25	250	..	.....	.....
Withington, Creek Nation.....do.....do.....		1823	40	600	7	3,000	.....
Oneida Nation.....Hamilton Bap. Mis. Society		1820	24	500	..	.....	.....
Tuskarora Nation, N. Y. United For. Mis. Soc. N. Y.		1819	45	450	..	.....	.....
Seneca Nation, New-York.....do.....do.....		1819	31	450	6	2,451	.....
Union, Osages, Arkansas.....do.....do.....		1820	12	250	30	6,700	.....
Harmony, Osages, Missouri.....do.....do.....		1822	17	250	41	4,680	.....
Wyandotts, near U. Sandusky..Metho. Ohio Confer.		1821	60	500	..	1,950	.....
Spring Place, Cherokees, Tenn..United Brethren....		1801	20	300	..	744	.....
Montee, Chickasaw Nation..Synod of S. Car. & Geo.		1821	54	500	12	2,675	.....
Charity Hall.....do.....Cumberland Miss. Society		1822	21	400	..	608	.....
Otawas, Miami of the Lake..Western Miss. Society		1823	..	300	21	.....	.....
Florissant, Missouri..*Catholic Bishop of N. Orleans		1823	..	800	..	.....	.....

* No part of this allowance has yet been paid.

The expenses, over and above the amount allowed by the Government, are paid by the respective Societies.